**UNIT 1**



Core lesson 1

* **Nouns and Gender**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nouns that name males are generally masculine.Ex. un hombre (a man), un niño (a boy)Almost all nouns that end in **–o** are masculine.Ex. un huev**o** (an egg), un carr**o** (a car) | Nouns that name females are generally feminine.Ex. una mujer (a woman), una niña (a girl)Almost all nouns that end in **–a** are feminine.Ex. una manzan**a** (an apple), una biciclet**a** (a bicycle) |

* **Greetings and Farewells**

A formal greeting is used when most of the people involved do not know each other well, or

are not on a first-name basis. Formal greetings are also used when meeting someone for the

first time:

**Buenos días.** (Good morning)

**Buenas tardes.**  (Good afternoon)

**Buenas noches.** (Good evening or Good night)

**¿Cómo está usted?** (How are you, Mr/Mrs?)

An informal greeting is used in situations where the people know each other well, such as with

friends or family. It is also used when an adult is speaking to a child. First names are often used in conjunction with an informal greeting:

**Hola.** (Hello or Hi)

**¿Cómo estás?** (How are you?)

**¿Qué pasa?** (what’s up?)

An appropriate response to questions such as:

**¿Cómo está usted?** (How are you, Mr/Mrs.?) Formal

**¿Cómo estás?** (How are you?) Informal

is:

**Muy bien, gracias**. (I’m fine, thanks)

**¡Adiós!** (Bye)is an appropriate farewell for both formal and informal occasions.

* **Forming plurals**

How to form the plural form of a Spanish noun depends on its ending. There are several different endings:

-Nouns ending in a vowel get the ending **-s**.

 perro – perro**s**

 escuela – escuela**s**

 -Nouns ending in a consonant have the ending **-es**.

 mujer – mujer**es**

 doctor – doctor**es**

-Nouns ending in -z have it changed into **c** when the plural **-es** is added.

 pez – pe**ces**

 lápiz – lápi**ces**

* **Definite and indefinite articles**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Articulo definido** | **Articulo indefinido** |
|  | *Masculino (m)* | *Femenino (f)* |  | *Masculino (m)* | *Femenino (f)* |
| Singular | El (the) | La (the) | Singular | Un (an,a) | Una (an,a) |
| Plural | Los (the) | Las (the) | Plural | Unos (some) | Unas (some) |

* **Singular, plural and gendered nouns**

**Examples:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Masculino** | **Femenino** |
| *Singular* | *Plural* | *Singular* | *Plural* |
| El niño | Los niño**s** | La niña | Las niña**s** |
| El hombre | Los hombre**s** | La mujer | Las mujer**es** |
| Un huevo | Unos huevo**s** | Una casa | Unas casa**s** |
| Un carro | Unos carro**s** | Una bicicleta | Unas bicicleta**s** |

* **Third-person pronouns and plurals**

**Personal pronouns** are words used instead of nouns to represent people or things. In this case, we will work with third-person pronoun.

|  |
| --- |
| **Tercera persona** |
|  | *Singular* | *Plural* |
| Masculino | Él (he) | Ellos (they) |
| Femenino | Ella (she) | Ellas (they) |

Example: El niño bebe agua 🡪 Él bebe agua

 (The boy drinks water) (He drinks water)

 La mujer come una manzana 🡪 Ella come una manzana

 (The woman eats an apple) (She eats an apple)

* **Subject-verb agreement**

A **verb** is a part of speech that expresses action, existence or mode of being.

In both English and Spanish, a verb, to be used in forming a complete sentence, must be accompanied by a noun or pronoun (known as a subject).

Example:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Subject** | **Verb** | **Direct object** |
| *Singular* | La mujer(the woman) | beb**e**(drinks) | café(coffee) |
| *Plural* | Las mujeres(The women) | beb**en**(drink) | café(coffee) |

Using third-person pronouns

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Subject** | **Verb** | **Direct object** |
| *Singular* | Ella(She) | beb**e**(drinks) | café(coffee) |
| *Plural* | Ellas(They) | beb**en**(drink) | café(coffee) |

In Spanish, however, the subject can be implied rather than explicitly stated. So in Spanish as sentence as "come" (he or she eats) is complete while "eats" isn't.

**Core lesson 2**

* **Personal pronouns**

Pronouns are words that replace nouns. A pronoun must agree in number and gender with the noun that it represents. Note that the personal pronouns on which this Lesson focuses on are subject pronouns:

**Él** tiene un gato. (**He** has a cat)

**Ella** lee un libro. (**She** reads a book)

**Ellos** comen manzanas. (**They** eat apples)

**Ellas** duermen. (**They** sleep)

* **Dropping Subject Pronouns**

Yo duermo. 🡪 Duermo.

Él duerme. 🡪 Duerme.

Ella no duerme. 🡪 No duerme.

Ellos duermen. 🡪 Duermen.

* **Simple present tense structure**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **verb** | **Direct object** |
| La mujer(The woman) | tiene(has) | un perro(a dog) |

* Affirmative sentence:

Ex. El niño bebe agua. (The boy drinks water)

 Las niñas tienen bicicletas. (The girls have bicycles)

* Negative sentence:

Ex. El niño **no** bebe agua (The boy **doesn’t** drink water)

 Las niñas **no** tienen bicicletas. (The girls **doesn’t** have bicycle)

* **Question word ¿Qué?**



 ¿**Qué** es esto? (**What** is that?)

 Un carro (A car)

****

¿**Qué** come el niño?

*El niño* come unas manzanas. / *Él* come unas manzanas

**What** does the boy eat?

The boy eats some apples. / He eats some apples.

* **Yes/ No questions**

¿La niña come arroz? ¿El hombre bebe café?

Si, ella come arroz No, él bebe agua

Is the girl eating rice? Is the man drinking coffee?

Yes, she is eating rice No, He isn’t. He is drinking water.



****

¿Usted es doctor? ¿Ella es enfermera?

 Si. No.

Are you a doctor? Is she a nurse?

Yes. No.

**Core lesson 3**

* **The verb TO BE (verbo SER)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pronombre** | **Verbo SER** | **Pronoun** | **Verb TO BE** |
| Yo | **soy** | I  | **am** |
| Tú | **eres** | You | **are** |
| Él/ Ella | **es** | He /She | **is** |
| Usted  | You | **are** |
| Ellos (as) | **son** | They | **are** |
| Nosotros (as) | **somos** | We | **are** |

**a. Descriptions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name**Yo **soy** Raúl. *I am Raul.* | **Physical descriptions**La manzana **es** verde. *The apple is green.* |
| **Nationalities**Bob **es** americano. *Bob is American.* | **Qualities**Las flores **son** pequeñas. *The flowers* ***are*** *small.* |

### **b. Occupations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Soy** profesora de español. *I* ***am*** *a Spanish teacher.* | Ellos **son** estudiantes. *They* ***are*** *students.* |
| Mi padre **es** doctor.  *My father is a doctor.* | Emma **es** bailarina. *Emma* ***is*** *a dancer.* |

### **c. Characteristics** are personality descriptions of a person.

|  |
| --- |
|  Mary **es** inteligente y amable. Mary **is** intelligent and friendly. |

**d. Time** can refer to days, dates, years, and the time on the clock.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hoy **es** miércoles. *Today* ***is*** *Wednesday.* | **Son** las cinco veinticinco.  *It'****s*** *five twenty-five.* |

**e. Origin**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rosa **es** de España. *Rosa* ***is*** *from Spain.* | Este chocolate **es** de México. *This chocolate* ***is*** *from Mexico.* |
| Las sillas **son** de madera.*The chairs* ***are*** *made of wood.* | Mi anillo **es** de oro. *My ring* ***is*** *made of gold.* |

**f. Relationships**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sarah **es** mi madre.Sarah **is** my mother. | John **es** mi jefe.*John* ***is*** *my boss.* |
| Marcos **es** tu enamorado.*Marcos* ***is*** *your boyfriend.* | Peter y Susan **son** mis padres.*Peter and Susan* ***are*** *my parents.* |

**Core lesson 4**

* **Noun-Adjective Agreement**

An adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying in both number and gender:

Example:

**La** taz**a** es **blanca**. *The cup is white.*

**El** carr**o** es **blanco**. *The car is white.*

**Los** libr**os** son **rojos**. *The books are red.*

**Las** biciclet**as** son **rojas**. *The bicycles are red.*

* **Questions and Answers**

Note the order of subject and verb placement in questions and their corresponding answers:

¿**Qué** está haciendo el médico? ***What*** *is the doctor doing?*

El médico está escribiendo. *The doctor is writing*

¿**Cuántas** llaves hay? ***How many*** *keys are there?*

Hay cuatro llaves. *There are four keys.*

The interrogative terms are written with accent marks:

¿**Quién** tiene los libros? ***Who*** *has the books?*

¿**Cuántos** árboles hay? ***How*** *many trees are there?*

¿**Qué** está haciendo la mujer? ***What*** *is the woman doing?*

* **There is /there are 🡪 Hay**

**Hay** un niño *There is a boy*

**Hay** cuatro perros *There are four dogs*

**Hay** un maestro *There is a teacher*

**Hay** dos peces rojos *There are two red fish*

**Vocabulary Taught or Reviewed**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** | **English** |
| niño | boy | beber | to drink |
| niña | girl | llevar | to wear |
| mujer | woman | comprar | to buy |
| hombre | man | dormir | to sleep |
| perro | dog | manejar | to drive |
| gato | cat | grande | big |
| caballo | horse | zapatos | shoes |
| pez | fish | taza | cup |
| agua | water | tazón | bowl |
| café | coffee | plato | dish |
| leche | milk | flor | flower |
| pan | bread | teléfono | phone |
| arroz | rice | mesa | table |
| sándwich | sandwich | silla | chair |
| huevo | egg | llave | keys |
| manzana | apple | alumno | student |
| carro | car | profesor | teacher |
| periódico | newspaper | médico | doctor |
| bicicleta | bicycle | policía | policeman |
| libro | book | adulto | adult |
| bolígrafo | pen | cielo  | sky |
| camisa | shirt | pasto | grass |
| blusa | blouse | sol | sun |
| pantalones | pants | luna | moon |
| abrigo | coat | y | and |
| vestido | dress | con | with |
| falda | skirt | tamaño | size |
| camiseta | t-shirt | pequeño | small |
| comer | to eat | tener | to have |
| correr | to run | si | yes |
| cocinar | to cook | no | not |
| escribir | to write | qué | what |
| nadar | to swim | caminar | to walk |
| leer | to read |  |  |

**NÚMEROS (NUMBERS)**

 **COLORES (COLORS)**





**UNIT 2**



**Core lesson 1**

* **Compound Subjects**

A sentence with more than one subject is said to contain a compound subject. The conjunction **y** joins the subjects together:

El niño **y** su perro juegan. *The boy* ***and*** *his dog are playing.*

La madre **y** sus hijas juegan. *The mother* ***and*** *her daughters are playing*

Since a compound subject is plural, its corresponding verb must match it in number:

El niño y su perro jueg**an**. *The boy and his dog are playing*.

La madre y sus hijas jueg**an**. *The mother and her daughters are playing.*

* **Possessive adjectives** must agree with the noun they modify in terms of gender and number.

Examples:

**Mi** bicicleta es roja. ***My*** *bicycle is red.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What is the subject? | *biciclet****a*** |
| What is the possessive adjective? | *m****i*** |
| What is the descriptive adjective? | *roj****a*** |

Both the possessive and descriptive adjectives will reflect the gender and quantity of the subject noun, “bicicleta.”

 A chart for possessive adjectives in Spanish

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | Plural | Translation |
| Masculine | Feminine | Masculine | Feminine |  |
| ***mi*** | ***mis*** | *my* |
| ***tu*** | ***tus*** | *your* (familiar) |
| ***su*** | ***sus*** | *his*, *her,* *its,* *their,* *your* (formal) |
| ***nuestro*** | ***nuestra*** | ***nuestros*** | ***nuestras*** | *our* |

Examples:

**Tu** hermano es un doctor. **Your** brother is a doctor

**Mis** pantalones son azules. **My** pants are blue

**Nuestra** casa es grande. **Our** house is big

* **Demonstratives**

A demonstrative adjective always accompanies a noun. In the phrase: *Este carro*, the demonstrative adjective "este" explains which car you are talking about (this car).

**Close to the speaker 🡪**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | singular | plural |
| Masculine | **este** (this) | **estos** (these) |
| Feminine | **esta** (this) | **estas**(these) |

**Away from the speaker 🡪 ---**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | singular | plural |
| Masculine | **ese** (that) | **esos** (those) |
| Feminine | **esa**(that) | **esas**(those) |

**Far from the speaker 🡪 --------------------**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | singular | plural |
| Masculine | **aquel** (that over there) | **aquellos**(those over there) |
| Feminine | **aquella** (that over there) | **aquellas** (those over there) |

Notice that demonstrative adjectives are also determined by number and gender.

Examples:

Prefiero est**e** pantalo**n** - I prefer this sweater.(masculine, singular)

Prefiero est**os** pantalon**es** - I prefer these sweaters.(masculine, plural)

Prefiero est**a** blus**a** - I prefer this blouse.(feminine, singular)

Prefiero est**as** blus**as** - I prefer these blouses.(feminine, plural)

* **Questions words**

**How many? 🡪 ¿Cuántos?**

Question to ask quantity.

Examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¿Cuánt**as** manzan**as** hay?  Hay cuatro manzanas. | *How many apples are there?**There are four apples.* |
|  ¿Cuánt**os** niñ**os** hay? Hay diez niños. | *How many children are there?**There are ten children.* |

**How old are you? 🡪 ¿Cuántos años tienes?**

Question to know people’s age.

Examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¿Cuántos años tienes?  Yo tengo cinco años. | *How old are you?**I am five years old.* |
|  ¿Cuántos años tiene él/Jason? El/ Jason tiene ….años. | *How old is he/Jason?**He/ Jason is …. years old.* |
|  ¿Cuántos años tiene ella/Emma? Ella/ Emma tiene …. años. | *How old is she/ Emma?**She/ Emma is …. years old.* |

**Core lesson 2**

* **Direct objects**

A direct object is the direct recipient of the action of a verb. It represents who or what receives the action:

Examples:

Los padres están mirando a sus hijas. The parents are watching their daugthers.

Yo compro una falda. I buy a skirt.

Ellos están leyendo sus libros. They are Reading their books.

* **Interrogative terms**

The following interrogative terms request specific information for answers:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Term ¿**Quién**?¿**Quién** está comiendo?**El policía** está comiendo | *Who?**Who is eating?**The policeman is eating* | RequestIdentify a person |
| Term¿**Qué**?¿**Qué** estás haciendo?Estoy **escribiendo**¿**Qué** es esto?Esto es **un árbol**¿**Qué** tiene el niño?El niño tiene un perro | *What**What are you doing?**I am eating.**What is that?**That is a tree.**What does the boy have?**The boy has a dog.* | RequestIdentity of an action or object |
| Term¿**Cuántos/-as**?¿**Cuántos** años tienes?Tengo **diez** años. | *How many?**How old are you?**I am ten years old* | RequestQuantity |
| Term¿**Dónde**?¿**Dónde** están las tazas?Las tazas están **en el fregadero.** | *Where?**Where are the cups?**The cups are in the sink.* | RequestLocation |

* **Prepositions of place**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **en** | *in* |
| **sobre** | *on* |
| **debajo** | *under* |

Examples:

 El conejo está **en** el sombrero 

 *The rabbit is* ***in*** *the hat.*



El libro está **sobre** la mesa

*The book is* ***on*** *the table.*

El niño está **debajo** de la mesa

*The boy is* ***under*** *the table.*

**Core lesson 3**

* **Syllables and Stress**

The stressed and unstressed syllables are important components of correct. There are rules to determine which syllable to stress:

When a word ends in a vowel or the letter n or s, the stress falls on the next-to-last syllable:

 **Par**que **ha**bla

When a word ends in any consonant other than n or s, the stress falls on the last syllable:

 Es**tar** ciu**dad**

When a word contains an accent mark, the stress falls on the syllable with the accent:

 Ta**zón** pa**ís**

* **Personal pronouns**

|  |
| --- |
| PRONOMBRES PERSONALESSUBJECT PRONOUNS |
|  | **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** |
| 1ST person | I YO   | WE  NOSOTROS NOSOTRAS  |
| 2nd person | **INFORMAL** | YOU TÚ  | YOU VOSOTROS VOSOTRAS SPAIN |
| 2nd person | **FORMAL** | YOU USTED  | YOU USTEDES LATIN AMERICA |
| 3rd person  | HE/SHEÉL /ELLA | THEY ELLOS ELLAS  |

***Yo***

To say “I” in Spanish, say *yo*. *Yo* is not capitalized unless it starts a sentence:

**Yo hablo español. Afortunadamente yo hablo español.**

 *I speak Spanish. Fortunately I speak Spanish.*

In many regions the y in *yo* is pronounced very strongly and sounds more like “jo.”

***Tú***

To say “you” in Spanish, say *tú*. *Tú* can only be singular; you cannot use *tú* to address a group of people. Also, the accent on the "u" is not optional; *tu* (without the accent) means “your” not “you.” (The words *tú* and *tu* are pronounced the same way.)

**Tú hablas español.***You speak Spanish.*

***Él*, *Ella***

To say "he" in Spanish, say *él*. Like *tú*, the accent on the "e" is not optional; *el* (without the accent) means “the” not "he." (The words *él* and *el* are pronounced the same way.)

To say "she" in Spanish, say *ella*. Remember that the double-l is pronounced like a y.

 **Él habla español. Ella habla español.** *He speaks Spanish. She speaks Spanish.*

***Nosotros*, *Nosotras***

**Note:** If you are male, it’s very unlikely you would ever have reason to say or write *nosotras*.

Usually when you need to say “we” in Spanish, you say *nosotros*. The exception is when a female is referring to herself and other females. She will say *nosotras*. What about a mixed group? It’s not very nice or politically correct but only groups consisting entirely of females are considered feminine (*nosotras*). Add one male to the group and whole group is considered masculine (*nosotros*).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Nosotros hablamos español.***We (group with one or more males) speak Spanish.* | **Nosotras hablamos español.***We (all female group) speak Spanish.* |

***Ellos*, *Ellas***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ellos hablan español.***They (group with one or more males) speak Spanish.* | **Ellas hablan español.***They (all female group) speak Spanish.* |

To say “they” in Spanish, you say either *ellos* or *ellas*. Which is which? The same gender rules you learned in *nosotros* apply. A group consisting entirely of females should be referred to as *ellas*. Any group with at least one male in it should be referred to as *ellos*. If you're ever in doubt, it's best to use the masculine form.

### ***Tú* vs. *Usted***

Generally speaking you should use *tú* when you are addressing someone with whom you have an informal relationship like a friend, a colleague, or a close family member. Use *usted* when addressing someone with whom you have a more respectful relationship like an elder, a boss, or a dignitary. For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| speaking to a child: | speaking to a professor: |
| **Tú escribes bien.***You write well.* | **Usted escribe bien.***You write well.* |

### **What About “It”?**

“It” is a subject pronoun in English used to refer to something that doesn't have a gender or whose gender isn't known. There is no equivalent subject pronoun in Spanish. So how do you say “it” in Spanish? You don’t. You simply omit the subject pronoun altogether: **Es bonita.** *It is beautiful.*

* **Around the world - questions**

**Examples:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¿De dónde eres? (informal)Soy de Canadá¿De dónde es usted? (formal)Soy de Colombia | *Where are you from?**I am from Canada**Where are you from?**I am from Colombia* |
| ¿Dónde vives?Vivo en Elizabethtown. | *Where do you live?**I live in Elizabethtown.* |
| ¿Cómo se llama tu país?Mi país se llama Perú | *What is the name of your country?**The name of my country is Peru* |
| ¿Está Japón lejos de España?No | *Is Japan far from Spain?**No* |
| ¿Está Italia cerca de Francia?Si | *Is Italy near from France?**Yes* |

* **Greetings and Introductions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hola. | *Hello. / Hi.* |
| Buenos días. | *Good morning.* |
| Buenas tardes. | *Good afternoon.*  |
| Buenas noches. | *Good evening /Goodnight.* |
| Adiós/ Chao | *Bye. / Goodbye.* |
| Hasta luego | *See you later*  |
| Hasta pronto | *See you soon* |
| Hasta mañana. | *See you tomorrow.* |
| ¿Cómo estás? / ¿Qué tal? | *How are you?* |
| Bien. / Muy bien. | *Fine.* |
| Encantado/a de conocerte | *Nice to meet you* |
| ¿qué hay? | *What's up? / what's new?* |

**Conversation**

Speaker 1: Hola. Me llamo ……. ¿Cómo te llamas? *Hi. My name is ……… What’s your name?*

Speaker 2: Me llamo …………... *My name is ……………..*

Speaker 1: Encantado/a de conocerte. *Nice to meet you*

Speaker 2: Encantado/a de conocerte. *Nice to meet you, too.*

Speaker 1: Adiós. *Bye*

Speaker 2: Adiós. *Bye*

* **Countries and cities – Paises y ciudades**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pais** | **Ciudad** | **Country** | **City** |
| Estados Unidos | Nueva York | United States | New York |
| Italia | Roma | Italy | Rome |
| Egipto | El Cairo | Egypt | = |
| Francia | Paris | France | = |
| China | Beijing | China | = |
| Rusia  | Moscú | Russia | Moscow |
| Brasil | Rio de Janeiro | Brazil | = |
| Mexico | Mexico D.F | Mexico | Mexico city |
| España | Madrid | Spain | Madrid |

* **Spanish Speaking Countries**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Argentina | *=* |
| Bolivia | *=* |
| Chile | *=* |
| Colombia | *=* |
| Costa Rica | *=* |
| Cuba  | *=* |
| Ecuador | *=* |
| El Salvador | *=* |
| España  | *Spain* |
| Guatemala | *=* |
| Guinea Ecuatorial | *Equatorial Guinea* |
| Honduras | *=* |
| México | *Mexico* |
| Nicaragua | *=* |
| Panamá | *Panama* |
| Paraguay | *=* |
| Perú | *Peru* |
| República Dominicana | *Dominican Republic* |
| Uruguay  | *=* |

**\*** Puerto Rico is currently a commonwealth of the United States.

**Core lesson 4**

* **Asking and Answering Questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¿**De qué color es**…………..? **(sustantivo)** | *What color is ……..?* *(noun)* |
| ¿**De qué color es** su suéter?Su suéter es azul. | *What color is her sweater?**Her sweater is blue* |
| ¿**De qué color es** tu pelo?Soy pelirroja. | *What color is your hair?**I am red hair.* |

To ask about personal physical states.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¿Cómo está usted?Estoy **enferma.** | *How are you?**I’m sick* |
| ¿Cómo estás?Estoy **cansada.** | *How are you?**I’m tired* |
| ¿Cómo está usted?**Muy bien,** gracias. | *How are you?**I’m fine, thanks.* |

* **Descriptive Adjectives**

Adjectives modify nouns. An adjective describes a person, place, thing, or idea in a

way that sharpens images and helps people communicate more precisely. Note that

the most basic way to use an adjective is to place it after the noun it describes.

El hombre **alto** lleva un traje **negro**. *The* ***tall*** *man wears a* ***black*** *suit*

La mujer **baja** lleva un traje **gris**. *The* ***short*** *woman wears a* ***gray*** *suit*

Remember that adjectives must agree with the noun they modify in terms of

gender and number.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| una camis**a** roj**a** (femenino, singular) | Unos caball**os** negr**os** (masculino, plural) |
| *A red shirt*  | *Some black horses* |

* **How Are They Feeling?**

To express physical states

Los hombres y las mujeres **tienen frío** y los niños y las niñas **tienen calor**.

La madre **está bien** y el hijo **está enfermo.**

To ask questions about the physical states

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¿**Quién** tiene hambre?La mujer alta tiene hambre. | *Who is hungry?**The tall woman is hungry* |
| ¿**Quién** está bien?El bebé está bien. | *Who is ok?**The baby is ok.* |
| ¿**Quién** tiene sed?El perro negro tiene sed. | *Who is thirsty?**The black dog is thirsty.* |
| ¿**Quién** está cansado?El abuelo está cansado. | *Who is tired?**The grandfather is tired.* |

* **Speaking conversations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Speaker 1: Hola.Speaker 2: Hola.Speaker 1: ¿Cómo te llamas?Speaker 2: Me llamo \_\_\_\_. ¿Cómo te llamas tú?Speaker 1: Me llamo \_\_\_\_. Encantado/a de conocerte.Speaker 2: Encantado/a de conocerte.Speaker 1: ¿Cómo estás?Speaker 2: Estoy bien. ¿Cómo estás tú?Speaker 1: Estoy bien. ¿De dónde eres?Speaker 2: Soy de \_\_\_\_. ¿De dónde eres tú?Speaker 1: Soy de\_\_\_\_. ¿Dónde vives?Speaker 2: Vivo en \_\_\_\_. ¿Dónde vives tú?Speaker 1: Vivo en \_\_\_\_. Adiós.Speaker 2: Adiós. | *Speaker 1: Hello**Speaker 2: Hello**Speaker 1: What is your name?**Speaker 2: My name is \_\_\_\_. What is your name?**Speaker 1: My name is \_\_\_\_. Nice to meet you.**Speaker 2: Nice to meet you, too.**Speaker 1: How are you?**Speaker 2: I’m fine. How are you?**Speaker 1: I’m fine. Where are you from?**Speaker 2: I’m from \_\_\_\_. Where are you from?**Speaker 1: I’m from \_\_\_\_. Where do you live?**Speaker 2: I live in \_\_\_\_ Where do you live?**Speaker 1: I live in \_\_\_\_. Bye.**Speaker 2: Bye.* |

**Vocabulary Taught or Reviewed**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish**  | **English** | **Spanish**  | **English** |
| Familia | Family | cepillo | toothbrush |
| madre | mother | jabón | soap |
| padre | father | toalla | towel |
| padres | parents | almohada | pillow |
| abuela | grandmother | sábana | bed sheet |
| abuelo | grandfather | frazada | blanket |
| hijo | son | Partes del cuerpo | Body parts |
| hija | daughter | cabeza | head |
| hermano | brother | cara | face |
| hermana | sister | ojos | eyes |
| nieto | grandson | nariz | nose |
| nieta | granddaughter | dientes | teeth |
| primo (a) | cousin | labios | lips |
| tía | aunt | orejas | ears |
| tío | uncle | cuello | neck |
| sobrina | niece | mano | hand |
| sobrino | nephew | dedos | fingers |
| esposa | wife | pie | foot |
| marido, esposo | husband | dedos del pie | toes |
| gemelos | twins | lugares | places |
| amigo/a | friend | ciudad | city |
| bebé | baby | calle | street |
| house | casa | parque | park |
| apartamento  | apartment | restaurante | restaurant |
| baño  | bathroom | Escuela/colegio | school |
| cocina | kitchen | hospital | hospital |
| comedor  | Dining room | jugar | To play |
| sala de estar | living room | ventana | window |
| dormitorio | bedroom | abrazar | To hug |
| fregadero | sink | besar | To kiss |
| Inodoro | toilet | querer (e>ie) | To want |
| computadora | computer | dónde | where |
| laptop | laptop | escuchar | To listen |
| puerta | door | mirar | To look |
| radio | stereo | parado/-a | stand |
| televisor | tv | sentado/-a | seated |
| silla | chair | Llamarse  | To be called |
| ventana | window | vivir | To live |
| dia | day | lejos | far |
| semana | week | cerca | near |
| mes | month | Prendas de vestir | clothig |
| año | year | aged | edades |
| hoy | today |  |  |

**UNIT 3**

Work and School



**Core lesson 1**

* **Coordinating Conjunctions**

Coordinating conjunctions join two independent clauses with actions of equal importance. The coordinating conjunctions that are used in this lesson are **y** and **pero**:

La niña tiene un libro **y** lo está leyendo. *The girl has a book and she is reading it.*

Yo llevo traje, **pero** no llevo corbata. *I wear a suit, but I don’t wear tie.*

Él tiene un huevo **y** lo está comiendo. *He has an egg and he is eating it*

Tengo un abrigo, **pero** no tengo un sombrero. *I have a coat, but I don’t have a hat.*

* **Simple Present Tense**

The simple present tense uses one word to indicate an action that is happening right now:

**Trabajo** en una escuela. *I work at school.*

¿**Tienes** hermanas y hermanos? *Do you have sisters and brothers?*

Él **lleva** calcetines y zapatos. *He wears socks and shoes.*

La mujer **bebe** café. *The woman drinks coffee.*

Los niños **nadan**. *The children swim.*

Ellos **leen** un periódico. *They read a newspaper.*

Note that regular verbs are formed from the infinitive in the following way:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pronouns | -**ar** verbs | -**er** verbs | -**ir** verbs |
| YoTuÉl/ella/ustedNosotros/asEllos/ellas/ustedes | Replace **ar** with **o**Replace **ar** with **as**Replace **ar** with **a**Replace **ar** with **amos**Replace **ar** with **an** | replace **er** with **o** replace **er** with **es** replace **er** with **e** replace **er** with **emos** replace **er** with **en**  | replace **ir** with **o**replace **ir** with **es**replace **ir** with **e**replace **ir** with **imos**replace **ir** with **en** |

* **Different times of day**

For example:

desayunando por la mañana *Having breakfast in the morning*

almorzando al mediodía *having lunch at midday*

leyendo por la tarde *Reading in the afternoon*

durmiendo por la noche *sleeping at night*

nadando por la tarde *swimming in the afternoon*

* **When, but, before** and **after**

**Finishing Sentences**

For example:

Él lleva pantalones, **pero** no lleva correa. *He wears pants* ***but*** *he doesn’t wear a belt.*

Ella tiene un bolígrafo **y** está escribiendo. *She has a pen* ***and*** *she is writing*

La niña tiene un libro, **pero** no lo está leyendo. *The girl has a book* ***but*** *she isn’t reading it.*

La mujer bebe leche **y** come pan. *The woman drinks milk* ***and*** *she eats bread.*

**Creating Sentences**

For example:

¿**Cuándo** trabaja usted? Trabajo por la tarde. ***What time*** *do you work?*

Desayuno **antes** de trabajar. *I have breakfast* ***before*** *working*

Bebo leche **después** de cenar. *I drink milk* ***after*** *dinner*

**Core lesson 2**

* **Subject-Verb Agreement**

The verb in a sentence must match its subject in number and person:

La **mujer prueba** el arroz. *The woman tastes the rice.*

El **niño está** visitando a su abuela. *The boy is visiting his grandmother.*

Las **flores huelen** bien. *The flowers smell good.*

Nuestros **invitados están** en la puerta. *Our guests stand at the door*

* **The Verb ESTAR**

 **Estar** is used to indicate temporary states and locations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pronombre** | **Verbo ESTAR** | **Pronoun** | **Verb TO BE** |
| Yo | estoy | I  | am |
| Tú (informal) | estás | You | are |
| Él/ Ella | está | He /She | is |
| Usted (formal) | You | are |
| Ellos (as) | están | They | are |
| Nosotros (as) | estamos | We | are |

**a. Position** refers to the physical position or posture a person or thing is in.

 Mi abuela **está** sentada. *My grandmother* ***is*** *seated.*

**b. Location**

The location of someone or something describes where it is permanently, temporarily, or conceptually.

El baño **está** a la derecha de la sala. *The bathroom* ***is*** *to the right of the living room.*

**Estamos** en el colegio ahora *We* ***are*** *at the school right now*

**c. Actions**

**Estoy** lavando los platos sucios. *I* ***am*** *washing the dirty dishes.*

**Estamos** leyendo los periódicos. *We* ***are*** *reading the newspapers.*

**d. Conditions**

Physical and mental conditions are described using estar. Things that are likely to vary over several hours, days, or even years can be fall into this category.

**Estoy** tan cansada esta mañana. *I* ***am*** *so tired this morning*.

Mis niños **están** enfermos hoy. *My children* ***are*** *sick today.*

Mi padre **está** un poco loco. *My father* ***is*** *a little crazy.*

**e. Emotions**

**Estoy** triste. *I* ***am*** *sad.*

Ella **está** contenta *She* ***is*** *happy.*

* **Calendar Terms**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **English** |
| Un día | day |
| Una semana | week |
| Un mes | Month |
| Un año | Year |
| hoy | today |
| Los días de la semana | The days of the week |
| lunes | monday |
| martes | tuesday |
| miércoles | wednesday |
| jueves | thursday |
| viernes | friday |
| Sábado  | saturday |
| domingo | sunday |
| Tiempos del dia | Times of day |
| mañana | morning |
| mediodía | midday |
| tarde | afternoon |
| noche | evening |
| Las estaciones | The seasons |
| primavera | Spring  |
| verano | summer |
| otoño | fall |
| invierno | winter |

* **Polite expressions in a conversation**

It is polite to greet others with one of the following phrases:

**Buenos días** – *Good morning*

**Buenas tardes** – *Good afternoon*

**Buenas noches** – *Good evening/night*

When asking for something, or giving someone something, use these phrases:

**Por favor** – *Please*

**Gracias** – *Thanks*

**De nada** – *You’re welcome.*

**No hay de qué** – *You’re welcome.*

When you leave the table, before moving away from a group, or if you are stepping in front of someone, say:

**Con permiso** – *Excuse me.*

When someone sneezes, say:

**Salud** – The literal meaning of salud is “health.”  This is used more extensively in Spanish-speaking countries than the English equivalent “bless you.”

When you sneeze and someone says **salud**, you should respond **gracias**.

When you bump into someone, if you want to attract someone’s attention or if you interrupt someone, say:

**Perdón**  *Excuse me.*

**Disculpa**  *Excuse me.*

* **Senses and Seasons**

-Oler *To smell*

-Probar *To taste*

**Hueles** las flores. *You smell the flowers*

La leche **huele** mal. *The milk smells bad*

**Pruebas** un sándwich. *You taste a sandwich*

El pan **está** **rico**. *The bread is delicious*

La flor **huele** bien. *The flower smells good*

El café **está** **feo**. *The coffee is awful*

**Sign of seasons**

Hueles flores en la **primavera** *You smell flowers in spring*

Juegas afuera en el **verano** *You play outside in summer*

Pruebas manzanas en el **otoño** *You taste apples in fall*

 Estás adentro de la casa en el **invierno** *You are at home in winter*

**Conversations**

Dialogues can include the following:

a time-of-day greeting a sentence with **bienvenido/a** *welcome*

an opener (**¿Cómo estás?**) a question with **dónde/** *where*

a home country a question with **cuándo/** *when*

a name a farewell

a day of the week

Sample dialogue:

Student 1: Buenos días.

Student 2: Buenos días.

Student 1: ¿Cómo estás?

Student 2: Estoy bien.

Student 1: Me llamo Adam Carter. ¿Cómo te llamas?

Student 2: Me llamo Nadia Tamir.

Student 1: ¿De dónde eres?

Student 2: Soy de Egipto, pero estoy visitando Nueva York.

Student 1: ¡Bienvenida a los Estados Unidos!

Student 2: Gracias. ¿Dónde trabajas?

Student 1: Trabajo en un restaurante.

Student 2: ¿Cuándo trabajas?

Student 1: Trabajo los lunes, miércoles y viernes.

Student 2: Adiós.

Student 1: Adiós.

**Core lesson 3**

**Polite Phrases**

Use of polite phrases such as the following:

**muchas gracias/** *thanks*: show of gratitude

**por favor/** *please*: polite request

**de nada/** *you’re welcome*: acceptance of gratitude

**perdón/** *excuse me*: to show or ask for allowance

**Titles of Address**

Use these words when addressing others:

**Señor/ Mr**: married or unmarried man

**Señora/ Mrs**: married woman

**Señorita/ Miss**: unmarried woman

**Languages**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SP** | **EN** | **SP** | **EN** |
| Español | *Spanish* | Árabe | *Arabic* |
| Inglés | *English* | Japonés | *Japanese* |
| Ruso | *Russian* | Portugués | *Portuguese* |
| Chino | *Chinese* | Francés | *French* |
| Italiano | *Italian* | Alemán | *German* |

**For example:**

Yo hablo **español**  *I speak Spanish*

No hablo **ruso**  *I dont speak Russian*

Los niños hablan **inglés**  *The children speak English*

Las personas de Colombia hablan **español.** *People from Colombia speak Spanish*

Las personas de Egipto hablan **árabe.** *People from Egypt speak Arabic.*

**Numbers to 69**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **10** | diez | **22** | veintidós | **40** | cuarenta |
| **11** | once | **23** | veintitrés | **50** | cincuentas |
| **12** | doce | **24** | veinticuatro | **60** | sesenta |
| **13** | trece | **25** | veinticinco | **61** | Sesenta y uno |
| **14** | catorce | **26** | veintiséis | **62** | Sesenta y dos |
| **15** | quince | **27** | veintisiete | **63** | Sesenta y tres |
| **16** | dieciséis | **28** | veintiocho | **64** | Sesenta y cuatro |
| **17** | diecisiete | **29** | veintinueve | **65** | Sesenta y cinco |
| **18** | dieciocho | **30** | treinta | **66** | Sesenta y seis |
| **19** | diecinueve | **31** | Treinta y uno | **67** | Sesenta y siete |
| **20** | veinte | **32** | Treinta y dos | **68** | Sesenta y ocho |
| **21** | veintiuno | **33** | Treinta y tres | **69** | Sesenta y nueve |

**Three-Way Conversation–Student, Teacher, and Parent**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Student: Hola, señor Haddad. ¿Cómo está? Teacher: Estoy bien. Student: Esta es mi madre, la señora García. Teacher: Hola. Parent: Hola. ¿Qué enseña usted?Teacher: Enseño español.Parent: Yo hablo español, pero estudio ruso y árabe. Teacher: Adiós.Student and Parent: Adiós. | *Hi, Mr. Haddad. How are you?**Im fine**This is my mother, Mrs.Garcia**Hi**Hi, What do you teach?**I teach Spanish**I speak Spanish, but I study Russian and Arabic**Bye**Bye* |

**Core lesson 4**

* **Reflexive Verbs**

Reflexive verbs indicate that a person is doing something to or for himself. A reflexive verb consists of a reflexive pronoun and a verb:

Yo **me cepillo** los dientes después de desayunar.

Tú **te llamas** Pedro.

Ellos **se lavan** las manos con jabón.

* **Days of the Week**

Review

Lunes *Monday*

Martes *Tuesday*

miércoles *Wednesday*

jueves *Thursday*

viernes *Friday*

sábado *Saturday*

domingo *Sunday*

In Latin American culture, Monday (**lunes**) is the first day of the week. The terms

**sábado** and **domingo** are considered the weekend (**el fin de semana**).

**Waking Up and Washing Up**

***-Clean, Dirty, Wet, or Dry?***

For example:

La camisa está **limpia**.

Él tiene la cara **sucia**.

Ella tiene el pelo **mojado**.

Los caballos están **mojados**.

El gato está **seco**.

*The shirt is* ***clean***

*He has a* ***dirty*** *face*

*She has a* ***wet*** *hair*

*The horses are* ***wet***

*The cat is* ***dirty***

***-What’s the Reason?***

The reasons for actions in terms are **por qué** and **porque**.

¿**Por qué** está comiendo dos sándwiches?

Estoy comiendo dos sándwiches **porque** tengo hambre.

***Daily Routines***

Me lavo la cara

me despierto

me cepillo el pelo

duermo sobre mi almohada

*I wash my face*

*I wake up*

*I brush my hair*

*I sleep on my pillow*

You can add adverbs of time.

Me lavo la cara **por la mañana** y **por la noche**.

Me cepillo el pelo por **la mañana, al mediodía, por la tarde** y **por la noche**.

Me despierto **por la mañana**.

*I was my face in the morning and at night*

*I brush my hair in the morning, at midday, in the afternoon and at night.*

*I wake up in the morning*

Duermo sobre la almohada **por la noche**. *I sleep on my pillow at night*

***Household Happenings***

Las almohadas y las frazadas *The pillows and the blankets are in the*

están en el dormitorio. *bedroom.*

Ella cepilla el caballo afuera. *She brushes the horse outside.*

El jabón está en el baño. *The soap is in the bathroom.*

Ellos lavan los platos en la cocina *They wash the dishes in the kitchen*

**porque** los platos están sucios. *because the dishes are dirty.*

***Grooming habits***

You can change the direct object.

Examples:

Me estoy lavando \_\_\_\_. *I am washing*

- la cara *- my face*

- las manos *- my hands*

- pelo - *my hair*

Me estoy cepillando los dientes. *I am brushing my teeth.*

***What Is the Question?***

**Por qué** questions. For example:

a.¿Por qué compras flores? *Why do you buy flowers?*

b.¿Por qué está tu hermana en la cocina? *Why is your sister in the kitchen?*

c.¿Por qué huelen bien las sábanas?  *Why do the blankets smell good?*

d.¿Por qué está tu familia en la sala de estar? *Why is your family in the living room?*

**Porque** statements. For example:

a. porque estoy visitando a mi abuela esta tarde. *Because I’ll visit my grandma*

b. porque está cocinando. *Because she is cooking.*

c. porque las sábanas están limpias. *Because the blankets are clean.*

d. porque está mirando televisión. *Because they are watching tv.*

***Speaking of Conversations***

José: Buenas tardes. Me llamo José González. ¿Cómo se llama usted?

Lena: Me llamo Lena Petrov. Encantada de conocerlo.

José: Encantado de conocerla. ¿Cómo está?

Lena: Bien.

José: ¿De dónde es usted?

Lena: Soy de Moscú, pero estoy visitando Bogotá.

José: ¡Bienvenida a Colombia!

Lena: Gracias. ¿Qué está comprando?

José: Estoy comprando flores.

Lena: ¿Por qué está comprando flores?

José: Estoy comprando flores porque voy a visitar a mi hermana esta tarde.

Lena: ¿Dónde vive su hermana?

José: Vive cerca del parque.

Lena: Adiós.

José: Adiós.

José: Buenas tardes. Me llamo José González. ¿Cómo se llama usted?

Lena: Me llamo Lena Petrov. Encantada de conocerlo.

José: Encantado de conocerla. ¿Cómo está?

Lena: Bien.

José: ¿De dónde es usted?

Lena: Soy de Moscú, pero estoy visitando Bogotá.

José: ¡Bienvenida a Colombia!

Lena: Gracias. ¿Qué está comprando?

José: Estoy comprando flores.

Lena: ¿Por qué está comprando flores?

José: Estoy comprando flores porque voy a visitar a mi hermana esta tarde.

Lena: ¿Dónde vive su hermana?

José: Vive cerca del parque.

Lena: Adiós.

José: Adiós

**Vocabulary Taught or Reviewed**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish**  | **English** | **Spanish**  | **English** |
| adentro | inside/in | un juego | a game |
| afuera | outside/ fuera | visitar | to visit |
| almorzar (o>ue) | to have lunch | bien | good |
| el almuerzo | lunch | el dedo del pie | toe |
| beber | to drink | un dedo | finger |
| la cena | dinner | feo/-a | ugly/awful |
| cenar | to have dinner | mal | bad |
| el desayuno | breakfast | una mano | a hand |
| dormir (o>ue) | to sleep | oler (o>hue) | to smell |
| en | in | un pie |  a foot |
| una escuela | a school | probar (o>ue) | to taste |
| un hospital | a hospital | rico/-a | delicious/ rich |
| la mañana | the morning | hablar | to speak |
| mediodía | midday | un animal | an animal |
| la noche | the night | una persona | a person |
| un restaurante | a restaurant | enseñar | to teach |
| la tarde | the afternoon | escribir | to write |
| trabajar | to work | leer | to read |
| antes | before | la cara | the face |
| cuándo | when | los dientes | the teeth |
| después | after | el dentífrico | toothpaste |
| pero | but | despertar (e>ie) | to wake up |
| y | and | el jabón | the soap |
| buenas noches | good evening | lavar | to wash |
| buenas tardes | good afternoon | limpio | clean |
| buenos días | good morning | mojado | wet |
| bienvenido/-a | welcome | porque | because |
| con | with | sucio | dirty |
| gracias | thanks | seco | dry |
| un invitado | a guest | por qué | why |
| una almohada | a pillow |  |  |
| cepillar | to brush |  |  |
| un cepillo | a comb |  |  |
| una frazada | a blanket |  |  |
| una sábana | bed sheet |  |  |
| un cepillo de dientes | toothbrush |  |  |